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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.33.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 80 60

September 26, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 81 73

7760 日一月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

三月廿九英港九

SINGAPORE 10 CENTS
PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

HOW LONDON WAS BOMBED.

German Attack Over a Widespread Area. London, September 25. London was startled at eight o'clock last evening by an outburst of anti-aircraft gunfire, the sounds of which, and bomb dropping, showed that the attack was over a widespread area. The warning was promptly given and people sought cover in the tubes, which were crowded. The gunfire continued, intermittently, for one and a half hours. Searchlights were most active. The raiders apparently approached from the south and steered north-west, but were headed off by the north-western suburbs. Traffic was momentarily interrupted and the streets were largely deserted.

Incidents of the Raid.

London, September 25. The raiders crossed a part of London at nine in the evening. A bomb struck a grocery, killing two shop girls. It also damaged a public house, injuring customers. A bomb on another area destroyed some top floors of a tenement. A boy, who had taken refuge in a cellar, returned to join his bed-ridden grandfather in the tenement and was killed. The grandfather was injured. Another bomb exploded in the main entrance to a hotel, and several were injured. A man lighting a cigarette had his hand blown off. The restaurant was crowded when the police whistles sounded the alarm. There was a rush for shelter. The streets cleared magically, hence the casualties were limited. A crowd, taking refuge in one tube station, sang the hymn "Eternal Father." Observers of the sky did not see any aircraft, which were at a great altitude. Many coloured lights were visible dashing about the heavens, in mystifying manner. The gunfire was more intense than the bombing, and there were apparently aeroplane combats.

Essex Coast Town's Experience.

London, September 25. A telegram from an Essex coast town says that gunfire and the drooping of aeroplanes, which were obviously numerous, was heard there for one and a half hours after 7.30 in the evening. No bombs were dropped there, though three terrific explosions were heard in the direction of London. Reports from an island Essex town say that apparently three enemy squadrons passed over the district at intervals of twenty minutes, one to the north, one to the south, and the other over the town. All seemed to converge some distance to the west. They returned from London the same way, judging from the continuity of the gunfire.

Raiders Meet with Opposition.

London, September 25. The Press Bureau announces that anti-aircraft gunfire drove off a group of aeroplane raiders, which approached London last night. Only one, or possibly two, penetrated the defences. The casualties now are 13 killed and 70 injured. The material damage is not great.

Enemy airships crossing the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts did not penetrate far inland. They attempted to approach various defended localities, but gunfire drove them off. They dropped bombs on a coast town and slightly injured three women. There was little material damage.

No Serious Fires.

London, September 25. There were no serious fires in London as a result of the air raid. Apparently the bombs used were not of the incendiary type. The raiders were heavily engaged when returning and there were several fierce fights, some far out at sea. The bombs were dropped over a wide area.

The German Version.

London, September 25. A German official report says:—Our aviators bombed London, Dover, Chatham, Sheerness and Dunkirk, causing fires. All returned.

Official Report.

London, September 25. A British official announcement says:—Aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at various points in the evening. A few bombs were dropped. One raider penetrated as far as the south-eastern outskirts of London. Two bombs were dropped and there are twenty casualties.

BIG RAID BY OUR NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

London, September 25. The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft dropped a large number of bombs yesterday morning among sheds, hangars and aeroplanes at Varsenare aerodrome. Our fighting patrol on Monday encountered a large formation of Albatross scouts and destroyed one and drove down another. All of our machines returned.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

London, September 25. The twentieth meeting of the Irish Convention which took place to-day at Cork, resolved to refer the various schemes discussed at the Convention to the Grand Committee, in view of the preparation of a scheme for submission to the Convention to meet the views and difficulties expressed during the debates. The Convention adjourns at the end of the week till the Committee reports.

GERMAN INTRIGUE.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that while the nature of the State Department's next disclosure of German intrigue has not yet been indicated, it is known that the disclosures will be more sensational than any hitherto. It may be said, momentarily, that the State Department possesses a list of recipients of German money for passport frauds and munition plots. It is said that there are scores of recipients of very high sums. The State Department will probably occasionally publish evidence disposing of any denial by those implicated.

GERMAN PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

London, September 25. Twenty-four German officer prisoners escaped last night from a camp at Keworth, Notts. So far six have been recaptured.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ARGENTINA ALERT.

Naval Mobilisation Ordered.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says that the mobilisation of the Navy has been ordered. Unusual military activity prevails, ostensibly owing to the strike, but a high official has said that the General Staff has its eyes open to "other necessities."

Could Despatch 200,000 Men.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that a high officer, in an interview, said that Argentina could easily send immediately two divisions to Europe, while it has the necessary units to despatch 200,000 men fully equipped, with the exception of artillery, which the Allies would supply. There is much popular irritation at the dispatch of the Argentine Minister in Berlin expressing confidence in Germany's readiness to give satisfaction. As confidence is no longer entertained in the German Government, many legislators are pressing for a rupture. A Council of Ministers has been convoked.

The Railway Strike.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires states that the general strike on the railways has paralysed traffic in the country. The strikers are despotic in their demands.

Relations with Germany Broken Off.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Buenos Aires says the Chamber has passed a resolution by 63 votes to 18 breaking off relations with Germany.

THE MAKING OF PEACE.

Not a Matter for Monarchs.

London, September 25. Lord Derby, speaking at the Canadian Club at Thorndale, said that we had made mistakes but nothing like the Germans' initial mistake of ignoring the existence of the British Dominions. This mistake would contribute to their defeat. The enemy was not demoralised, for he was fighting well, but our men were fighting better. Our last offensive was most successful, and the casualties were comparatively small. The whole of the objectives has been gained. The Germans were not surprised, for they were thoroughly prepared for the attack, but yet were beaten. This was real proof of the superiority of our nation as a whole. Lord Derby described his visit to the Italian front, and, continuing, dwelt on the impossibility of a premature peace. "There is not a man, woman or child in the country who does not want peace, but they want a real lasting peace. I am a Conservative and a strong supporter of the Monarchy—(cheers)—but I know that the day is passed when the Monarchy can make war. The only authority able to make war or peace is the united people. There is at present no party in Germany that could make this country realise that the German nation, and not the Germany Monarchy, should make peace. We must insist that peace is to be made not by a Monarchy or Chancellor, but by the nation. Then, there will be a prospect of a durable peace. Meanwhile, there is only one watchword for us Allies, and that is 'Fight on'."—(cheers).

PEACE RUMOURS.

Important Russia Denials.

London, September 25. According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Foreign Minister in a statement says the rumours that certain Powers have initiated peace negotiations are baseless. Equally unfounded are the reports attaching importance to the Conference at Bernoulevsk, edited by "The Alliance for the Realisation of a Durable Peace." Neither Russia nor the Allies have anything to do with such a conference.

THE TRAIL OF THE MUNS.

Germany's Great Crime in France.

London, September 25. Sir Edward Carson has returned from Headquarters, and been interviewed. He stated that he had been impressed at the marvelously perfect scientific organisation created by the High Command and the extent of the territory covered by the war industry. He dwelt on the terrible devastation of a once fertile and cultivated country, now a vast moor of weed and flint, and said it would be impossible to restore this wilderness for generations. It might probably be forested. Its inhabitants had disappeared. No reparation could ever make good this German crime against humanity, but none can witness the work of the Hun without hoping that reparation will be as complete as France and the Allies can exact.

FLOODS IN NORTH CHINA.

Terrible Devastation at Tientsin.

London, September 25. According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, a very heavy rainfall has flooded a vast area in South Chihli and North Honan as well as the lower suburbs, the native city, the Japanese Concession and the Anglo-French and extra-mural areas at Tientsin, where twenty thousand people are homeless. It is hoped to save the remainder of the City Concessions by breaching the Tientsin and Pukow Railway embankment, thus allowing the waters to flow into the river. There is the greatest suffering. Railway communications with Shanghai and Hankow are entirely cut off.

NOTED GERMAN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that Lipat, Vess, the most famous German airmen, for whom 49 victims had been claimed, has been killed in an air fight.

MUNITION MATTERS.

London, September 25. The Press Bureau intimates that Mr. Churchill announces the abolition of leaving certificates as from October 15. The munitions volunteer scheme is being extended as one of the safeguards against excessive migration of labour.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Sir Douglas Haig's Report.

London, September 25. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided to the east of Ephey. An attempt to rush one of our forward posts north-east of Lens was repulsed. The enemy's artillery is active to the east and north of Ypres.

Another Frustrous Effort.

London, September 25. A French communiqué states:—The enemy attacked in the direction of Beaumont. Despite the extensive use of flame-throwers, he was repulsed with heavy loss and without gaining any result. Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Some German Claims.

London, September 25. A German official message says:—We captured French trenches to a width of 400 metres to the south of Beaumont, and repulsed several counter-attacks. We penetrated enemy lines at Bezonvauz, and took 350 prisoners during the day.

NOT WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.

London, September 25. According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney, steps are being taken to exclude all members of the Industrial Workers of the World from the mining fields in New South Wales. Two hundred and fifty are effected.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, September 25. An Italian official message states:—The enemy exploded a powerful mine under our positions in the Matese region. Subsequently concentrated artillery fire and our prompt barrage prevented the infantry from advancing. Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of high explosives and caused conflagrations at railway establishments in the Bexxa Valley and at Carso.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, September 25. A Russian official wireless message states:—We repulsed two counter-attacks to the south of the Pakov high road, in the Riga region.

A SPLENDID AERIAL FLIGHT.

London, September 25. An Italian aeroplane, with officer, pilot, mechanic and observer, arrived in London yesterday morning from Turin, a non-stop flight of seven hundred miles, doing the trip in four hundred and forty-two minutes.

Later.

An Italian aeroplane, piloted by Captain Laureati, left Tarin at 7.38 in the morning and arrived at Hounslow at 2.50. It travelled via Mondane, and Culz, over the French lines to Cape Grisnez. Crossing the Alps, it encountered fierce thunderstorms, fog banks, and rain clouds with air pockets in the valleys. It carried mail and yesterday morning's Italian newspaper.

Captain Laureati, interviewed by Reuter, said that owing to the storm it took a hundred minutes to cross the Alps instead of fifty, as planned. The maximum altitude while crossing the Alps was 11,700 feet. Captain Laureati on August 15 made a record non-stop flight from Turin to Naples and back, a distance of 1,675 kilometres, in 10 hrs. 10 min.

NEW SUCCESSES IN EAST AFRICA.

London, September 25. An East African official message states:—The enemy evacuated Mombasa, south-west of Kilwa, on the 19th instant, after a stubborn resistance, and retreated towards Opingo. A larger enemy group evacuated Ndewa, south-east of Mombasa, on the 21st. The entire enemy group in this region fell back to the Mbemba River on the 23rd. Our Nigerian infantry barred the line of retreat. The enemy, losing heavily, dispersed in small parties towards the river.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

London, September 25. Reuter's correspondent at Stockholm says that the Swedish elections are proceeding slowly, but they are gradually nearing completion. The Socialists and Liberals are winning considerably from the Conservatives. M. Branting has been re-elected for the First Division of Stockholm with four other Socialists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AERIAL RAIDS ON ENGLAND.

London, Sept. 25. The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast early this morning. The raid is still progressing but no details have yet been received.

The Press Bureau announces that aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast in the evening and came in from different places in Kent and Essex. A few followed the Thames and attacked London. Bombs were dropped at several points. The casualties reported up to the present are: six killed and about twenty injured.

RUMANIAN CONFIDENCE.

Odessa, Sept. 25. M. Mortzun, President of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, interviewed by a representative of Reuter, said: The Rumanian army, heroically defending Moldavia, looked to the commonsense of the Russian people and hoped they would realise that the Russian army, by ardent co-operation in the defence of the Rumanian front, was defending not its own territory and the liberties gained by the revolution, but Russia's honour and undertakings with the Allies, thus hastening final victory. M. Mortzun declared that he is confident that, despite heavy trials, Rumania will emerge victorious on its own soil.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

OBITUARY.

Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

London, September 25. The death is announced of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The deceased was the fourth holder of the title, having succeeded his father in 1861. He was 84 years of age. He had been Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall since 1877 and Keeper of the Privy Seal to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales since 1907. He was Vice Admiral of Cornwall, Hon. Col. of the 2nd Prince of Wales' Vol. Batt. Devonshire Regiment; member of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Cornwall; and had been Lord Chamberlain and Lord Steward in H.M. Household, Brigadier General of the Plymouth Volunteer Brigade, and A.D.C. to Queen Victoria. He was also formerly Conservative M.P. for Plymouth. The heir to the title and estates is Viscount Valletort, Captain of the 3rd Batt. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 25. Reuter states that the silver market is steady.

SHIPPING SUGGESTION.

A Matter of Interest to Hongkong.

The Malay Mail says:—Both Homeward and outward freights are a serious tax on the community. There is not likely to be any sudden and sensational drop when peace is declared. The demand for both passenger and freight accommodation is likely to increase rather than decrease.

The shipping companies are no more likely to enter a price-cutting competition after the war than they were before the war. If it pays a private company to run a regular line of steamers between England and Burns (Bibby Line) without a monopoly, would it pay to run a small fleet of six to eight ships between England and the Straits or Hongkong? If so, what objection is there to the Government buying the necessary steamers and working such a line?

If the order for ships were placed now, it might be possible to obtain delivery within three years. A fleet of turbines steamers about half to two-thirds the size of the Empress liners, with cabin accommodation to suit various incomes, and run at an average speed of 17 knots, ought to be an attractive proposition.

Hongkong might come in. If so that Colony could afford to pay for the cost of one steamer, the Straits of another and the F.M.S. of three more. Rubber companies might pay for a sixth—and the general public for one or two more. The F.M.S. money now being invested in British securities might ultimately be used for this purpose. Of course, very powerful private interests would be against the

GENERAL NEWS

Sir and Lady Bredon.
Sir Robert Bredon, who has been spending the summer in Japan, has been stopping at the Oriental Palace Hotel, Yokohama, with Lady Bredon since the 7th instant.

American Sailor's Crime.
Manuel Neumil, the American sailor who was a musician on one of the United States warships which was at Nagasaki recently, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and ordered to pay Yen 3,127 to the family of the old man whom he killed while under the influence of liquor. The sailor resisted the Japanese officer who attempted to arrest him, took the policeman's sword and in the scuffle, which ensued accidentally killed the man.

Russia's Plight.
Captain Donald C. Thompson, of the Nebraska National Guard, who has been on Russian fronts, told a Japan Advertiser reporter "he sooner the Germans take Petrograd the sooner Russia will some out of the clutch of anarchy and treachery to the Allies and buck up and begin to do some real fighting." He said that when he left Russia the patriotic men in the army were helpless because of the work of anarchists and traitors.

£12,500 for the Blind.
Lord Crewe presided at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood. The prize, having been distributed by Mrs. Lloyd George, Lord Crewe said the college had gone through a period of anxiety in regard to finance, but that anxiety had been to some extent removed by the action of the Carnegie Trustees, who had offered to give \$12,500 if the friends of the college would raise £25,000, thus making a total of £37,500 toward a permanent endowment fund. He hoped that the necessary sum (of which over \$10,000 has been raised) would be forthcoming.

Captain Tupper's Promise.
Speaking at a meeting held at Queen's Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Christabel Pankhurst said the great object of this country should be to get on with the war and bring it to a victorious conclusion. They wanted more energy and more foresight in the Government, and they had wanted it for very long time. There had been in this war only two public men of vision and strength, they were Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Hughes of Australia. (Cheers.) The Chairman (Miss Annie Kenney) read a long list of subscribers' names, several being for amounts of \$100 and \$1,000 each. Great enthusiasm was caused by the reading of a document signed by Captain Edward Tupper, in which he promised to keep pacifists from being conveyed to Russia or any other country. In response to calls for a speech, Captain Tupper said: "We want no patched-up peace. I speak on behalf of the men who have gone down in our ships, and I claim a vengeance for their souls."

Peking German Bank Affairs.
Cordes, manager of the German Bank, Peking, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of hiding the books and documents of the bank and thus frustrating the carrying out of the proper taking over of the said bank by the Chinese authorities, was released on the 14th inst. by the local court on bail.

The friendly act in going security was performed by Dr. Gilbert Reid, editor of the *Evening Post*. Since his arrest Cordes has been given quite decent treatment in the local procuratorate. Our officials seem to be very eager to show the Kaiser how civilised the Chinese are, to whom he ordered his troops to give no quarter prior to the taking of Tsingtao. A special suite of rooms was allowed him as living quarters and he was allowed to have his meals served to him in proper style. The judicial authorities made a careful study of the case but could not find facts enough to establish a case. Since the books of the bank cannot be recovered and Eggeling has escaped to somewhere it is considered unless to detain him any longer.—*Peking Gazette*.

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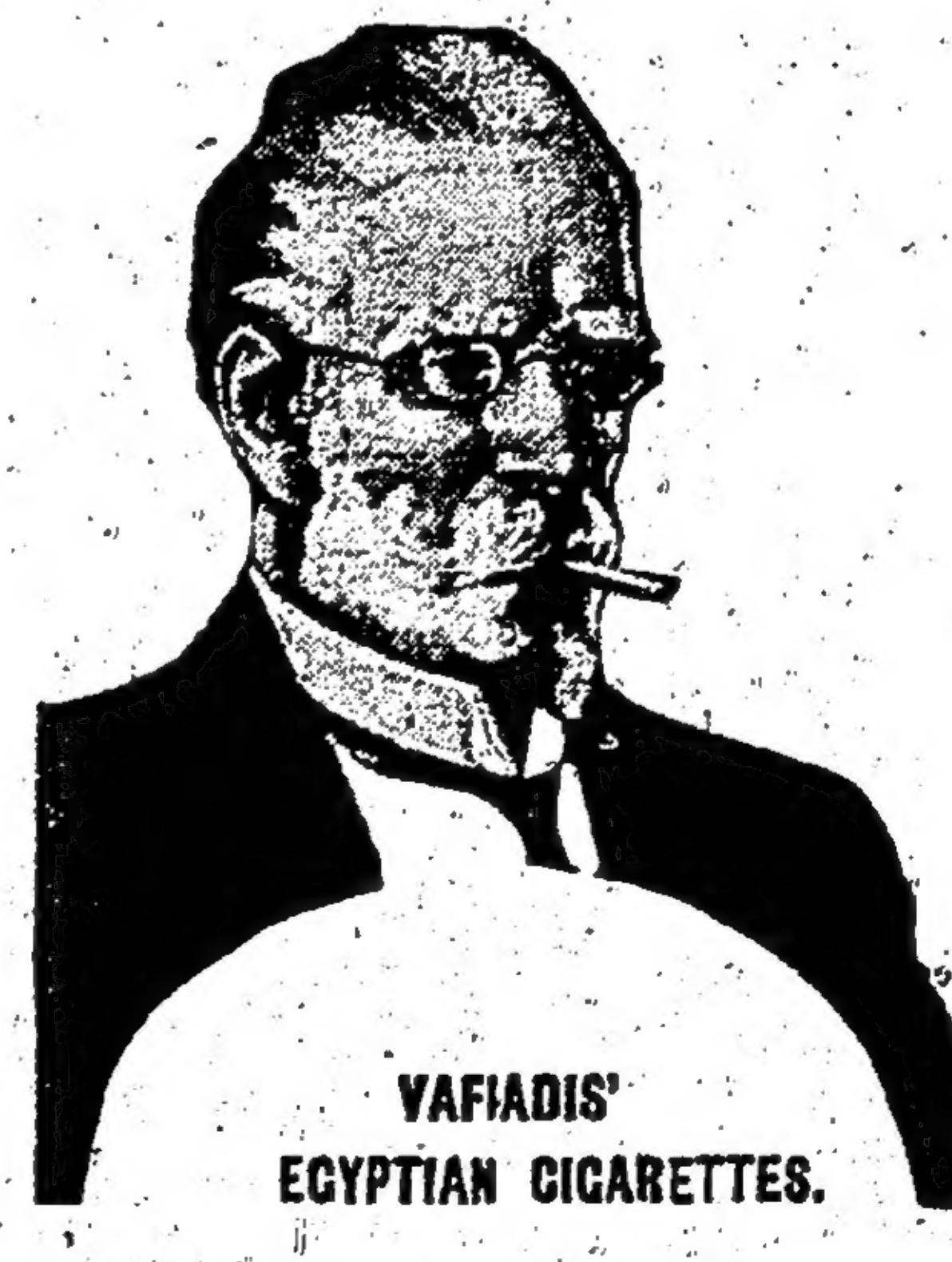
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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1917.

A NOTEWORTHY VICTORY.

Although there have been several bigger offensive movements on the Western Front than the latest British success, it is to be doubted whether any battle which has yet been fought in that theatre has been more fruitful of results or more full of promise for the future. It has given us possession of many points of extreme tactical value, it has revealed the British High Command as being ever-ready to adapt itself to changed circumstances, it has demonstrated once again our all-round superiority over the enemy, and it has filled our troops with fresh confidence in ultimate victory. The whole battle was cleverly planned, and now that sufficient time has elapsed to permit of a review of its consequences we are able to see that it was carried into effect with machine-like precision and in faultless manner.

As the Times military correspondent has taken occasion to point out, this battle is really the conclusion of others and, but for bad weather, it would have been fought out long ago. In Flanders, the British Army has been ill-fated in the matter of weather conditions. If we take our memories back, it will be recalled that almost every time we have begun an offensive the elements have been against us. Not only has this meant increasing the difficulties of advancing, but, owing to our consequent inability to rush big guns forward, the enemy has been given an advantage which, with conditions otherwise, he would never have enjoyed. More than that, with the weather putting a bolt to our scheme before it could be finally completed, the enemy was naturally in the happy position of knowing our aims and was thus able to dig himself in so as to be able to offer greater resistance when a fresh attack came. That is precisely what he has been doing, but, in spite of all the advantages being on his side, he has had to yield ground once again to our advancing Army. In this latest battle, our troops overcame the Germans' super-defences in a few hours and now hold their newly-acquired positions with no fear of being ousted from them. One development in this connection which cannot pass unnoticed is that the enemy has been compelled to admit the superiority of our methods. As a message from the British Headquarters makes clear, the Germans have decided to accept the inevitable and not to waste further infantry against positions which the British have now completely consolidated. That is a feature which we can contemplate with deep satisfaction, for after previous battles the Germans were wont to fling their men into counter-attacks in huge masses, and have never been content tacitly to acquiesce in our possession of new areas of territory. This changed attitude, we may take it for granted, springs out of a recognition of the uselessness of retrieving lost ground, as well as out of growing conviction in the necessity of conserving man-power.

If this war had to be fought out under past conditions, in which there was ample opportunity for straight, open fighting, it would have been over long ago, and the Germans by this time would have been tasting the bitterness of complete defeat. But trench warfare and the yet even newer tactics to which it has given way provide no such opportunity as that for which our troops have always yearned. It is, however, in its adaptability to new conditions that the British Army has revealed its flexibility and high merit. We have never been a military nation, but this latest battle, we are told, has demonstrated the soundness of the pre-war training of our soldiers. That training has stood us in good stead in our latest adventures, and to-day the Kaiser may with good reason look with awe on the men whom he once dubbed as Britain's "contemptible little Army."

War Bond Drawing.

In connection with the sale of tickets for the War Bond Drawing, a reader has suggested to us that these might with advantage be sold at other places besides the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. We think his idea is a good one, and we hope the Committee which has charge of "Our Day" arrangements will give heed to it. From the pro-ports issued it will have been noticed that the Committee hopes to raise a sum of \$50,000 in this way, but if the tickets are more widely distributed we do not see why this figure should not be very substantially exceeded.

In Singapore, for example, where they make no bones about describing the experiment as a War Lottery, a sum of \$250,000 is aimed at. That amount, or even very much more, could well be raised here if the tickets were placed in various Club, Chinese bank, etc. The Chinese especially may be counted upon to buy liberally, and if the facilities were placed more directly in their way in the manner suggested, we are sure that a huge sum would be obtained from this section of the community alone—money, too, which would probably not otherwise be secured for war purposes. Now that we have accepted the idea of a "drawing," let us go into it with enthusiasm and thoroughness.

Vital Points.

The speech which Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, has just delivered at Thorncleiffe to the Canadian Club makes very refreshing reading. We had, in regard to the war, made mistakes, he pointed out, but "nothing like the Germans' initial mistake in ignoring the existence of the British Dominions." Nothing could be more certain, as his Lordship doubtless had in mind, than that the Germans calculated that the tie existing between the Dominions and the Motherland were much too loose to bring about anything approaching an united effort against a common enemy. Lord Derby's reference to the relative positions in England of Democracy and Monarchy will be endorsed by every sensible person. All know the value of such a Monarchy as prevails in England and all know likewise that it must, particularly with regard to the declaring of war, be reckoned as of secondary importance. His Lordship's insistence upon peace being ultimately arrived at "not with the German Monarchy or with the German Imperial Chancellor but with the German nation" is another point of vital importance and one which, if adhered to, should go far towards bringing the German people to their senses. That an able nation, such as the Germans undoubtedly are, should be slave-driven by a military bureaucracy like the Hohenzollerns and the rest of Prussian Junkerdom is appalling, and the sooner the better it will be for the Germans when they recognise this. The best way to assist them in doing so is unquestionably to ignore absolutely the Hohenzollerns and Junkers and to state emphatically that with the German nation only will the Allies consider the question of peace.

The Latest Aerial Raid.

England has had another nocturnal visit from enemy aerial murderers. On this occasion the enemy seems to have been eager to impress as much by his formidable appearance as by the number of bombs he was able to drop.

The reception, however, given to him from our anti-aircraft guns was of such a nature that it, along with the precautions taken for the safety of people in the streets, very effectively curbed the enemy's murderous intentions,

which led to comparatively little loss of life or damage to property.

The raid was over a very wide area in England, as reports from Essex, Yorkshire and other counties testify. The great height at which the raiders travelled seems to have prevented our aircraft attacking them in time. At such a height it is certain the enemy cannot possibly have any definite objective in his bombing, which again proves that his chief intention is to commit as much indiscriminate damage as he can. Similar attacks over German soil constitute the only possible reply, and the sooner the authorities at Home realise this the better will it be for all concerned.

DAY BY DAY.

GRIM COUNTS THE SECONDS,
HAPPINESS FORGETS THE HOURS.
Do Fled.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the birth of General Botha (1882).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2d. The closing rate will be found on Page I.

Fell into a Well.
A little Chinese girl, aged three years, who lived with her parents at Sia Po, Kowloon City, accidentally fell into a well, and was drowned. Her body has been taken to the Kowloon Mortuary.

Picked it Up.
A Chinese was arrested by a ship's guard on board the s.s. Kwangtsang yesterday with four taels of prepared opium in his possession. When charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, his excuse was that he picked up the opium on the hillside at West Point. His Worship remanded the case.

Felt the Jibes.

A Chinese woman who tried to commit suicide by jumping into the Water Police Basin at Yau-mati was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning. Inspector Gordon stated that in the house where she was living a subscription was got up to celebrate a festival. She did not subscribe, and other inmates took her to task and chid her so severely that she attempted suicide. His Worship thought that the woman should see the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and accordingly remanded the case.

A Thief in the Night.

During the early hours of this morning a Chinese woman, living at Possession Street, was awakened by the noise of a man leaving her room with a box of clothing. An alarm was raised and chase given, the man being eventually caught. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of two valuable Chinese carios, from 75, Jervois Street. Inspector Kent stated that the man had formerly been employed by the occupier of the house and that he had gained entrance to the second fl. or by climbing up an outside water-pipe. Early this morning a street urchin was arrested in Queen's Road carrying the boxes containing the carios. He did not know what the boxes contained and later pointed out the man who had engaged him to carry them, this being defendant. The carios were worth more than \$300. The defendant admitted the theft and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Stolen Curios.

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GODOWN THEFTS.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, there were three cases of thefts from godowns.

A Chinese was arrested in Yau-mati yesterday with ten pounds of nails in his possession and it was later found that the man had stolen them from the Wharf Company's godowns at Kowloon.

Mr. R. Packham told his Worship that the man was employed as temporary carpenter. He should have left the nails at the office. Sentence of one month's hard labour was passed.

Another employee of the Godown Company was charged with stealing six pounds of smoked rubber from the godowns, but, owing to a question of interpreting the man's dialect, the case was remanded until Friday.

The third case was that in which a man was found to be leaving Holt's Godowns with two pieces of soap tied to his girdle. He was

sentenced to 14 days' hard labour under that Article. The said

PEKING GERMAN BANK
CASE.

Examination of Cordes.

The arrest of Cordes, Manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, and the warrant for the arrest of Eggeling, Assistant Manager, (says the Peking Daily News) were carried out by the local Procuratorate at the request of the Governor of the Bank of China. The Procuratorate has now issued a notification with regard to this case. The following is a translation of the document:—

"This Procuratorate received a letter from the Governor of the Bank of China on the 8th August stating that in accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance he had taken over possession of the German Bank, and its employees, Cordes and Eggeling, both of whom are German subjects, had refused to surrender the account books which they were concealing in some unknown place whilst falsely pretending that they had been destroyed by fire, etc., and requesting this Procuratorate to deal with the master in accordance with law.

"Now this Procuratorate maintains that if the statements of the Bank of China are accurate the said Cordes and Eggeling have acted in detriment to public interests. In accordance with the regulations enforced by the Ministry of Justice for dealing with enemy subjects a warrant was at once issued for the arrest of the said Cordes, but in spite of repeated efforts to locate Eggeling his whereabouts are still unknown.

"The said Cordes on being questioned by this Procuratorate stated that when on the 14th August the Bank of China appointed special officials to take over possession of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank he was absent from Peking, being away in Peitaiho on holiday, and further that four months prior to that date the Bank had settled all its outstanding accounts and that by the time war was declared on Germany by China the winding up had been completed and a report was consequently made to the Ministry of Finance and the first Police Station of the East City, etc. He also stated that when he returned to Peking on the 19th August he was informed by Eggeling that all the important account books of the Bank had been sent to its Berlin Office and that the important ones had been destroyed by fire, etc.

"This Procuratorate has since officially communicated with the Ministry of Finance and the First Police Station of the East City requesting them to inform this Procuratorate whether prior to the declaration of war notification of the suspension of its business had been sent to them by the German Bank. The reply from the German Bank was to the effect that so far as its records could show no such notification had ever been sent to the Ministry, whilst that from the First Police Station of the East City generally confirmed the statements of Cordes. At the same time the Procuratorate was drawn to the fact that Eggeling had a private residence in the West City situated in the vicinity of Taiping Hu. The said premises were at once watched by police officers specially detailed for the purpose and on the 11th inst. they were entered and searched by detectives from the Police Headquarters with the assistance of the Inspector of Second Police Station of the West City, and accompanied by the said Cordes. Six iron boxes were found in the premises, but they did not contain any account books belonging to the Bank. A statement was therewith signed by Cordes testifying to the search, and a similar one was submitted to this Procuratorate by Liang Shao-tang, butler to the said Eggeling, and further as he was absent from Peking during the time the German Bank was taken over by the Government of China, it is as yet impossible to determine whether he has said the truth.

Another employee of the Godown Company was charged with stealing six pounds of smoked rubber from the godowns, but, owing to a question of interpreting the man's dialect, the case was remanded until Friday. The third case was that in which a man was found to be leaving Holt's Godowns with two pieces of soap tied to his girdle. He was sentenced to 14 days' hard labour under that Article. The said

FREE TICKETS.

A Chance to Win A Big War Bond Prize.

With a patriotic enterprise which is greatly to be commended, Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company announce a scheme which we are sure will appeal to the general public, for it is one by which everyone has an opportunity of securing substantial benefits. The scheme has been arranged in connection with the drawing of War Bonds on "Our Day," and by it every purchaser of \$20 worth of goods at this old-established and well-known house will be entitled to one \$5 ticket in this drawing. This means that customers are given the very liberal discount of 25 per cent. on their purchases and, in addition, that they will stand a chance of securing one of the big War Bond prizes which are to be drawn on "Our Day."

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In a farewell speech to his constituents at Epping, Lord Lamourne—better known as Coloss Lockwood—said that he would not mind making a speech with only one man and a child present, for he saw his very good friends, the Press, near him, and he knew that his words would be faithfully and honestly reported. In the 25 years he had represented the division, he could safely say that he had never been misrepresented or unfairly treated by the Press. His experience was that whenever a politician made an unguarded statement, and it got reported, he put the blame on the Press. In nine-and-a-half cases out of ten, however, the Press was right and the politician was wrong.

A correspondent of the Madras Times writes that there was an unusual scene when an Inspector General had the mobilised Madras Guards under his directions. As a course in physical drill, the men were ordered to "take off their boots," and were set running round the damp and muddy Island in stocking feet. When the parade was over, they had to get their sodden feet into their boots again and march away, as best they could. A barefoot drill might be well, but the order was merely to take off their "boots," and they obeyed. It is well for a soldier to be insured against contingencies; but it is even more advisable to make young men deliberately get their feet wet.

The Germans are so hard up for linen and cotton cloth that there is an order for the burial of the dead in paper. We do not mean the dead soldiers; they are sent for treatment by the Corps Conversion Gesellschaft. But those who die in their beds are wrapped in paper winding sheets. This reminds us of an Act of Parliament that was passed in 1673 (in force in the eighteenth century), obliging the dead to be buried in woollen. The law was passed by the Tariff Reformers of the Restoration in order to protect homespun goods against foreign linen. It gave rise to some celebrated lines of Pope, in which Mrs. Oldfield, the actress, is represented as protesting against this form of Protection:

"'Olicne! in woollen: 'twould a saint provoke!
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke.)
'N, let charming

EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

SENSATIONAL AFFAIR IN NEW TERRITORIES.

Ex-Military Man Robbed and Tied to a Tree.

An exciting story of how a European was attacked by armed robbers, bound up and robbed, was told to Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when three men were charged with committing armed robbery in the Sha Tau Kok district of the New Territories, on September 12. The European concerned was Ernest William Gardiner, who is the manager of the lead mines at Lin Ma Hang, of which Messrs. Shawon Tong and Company, are the agents. He was formerly a Sergeant Major in the Shropshire, whilst they were stationed here.

Giving evidence, Mr. Gardiner stated that on the day of the affair he had gone to Sha Tau Kok to meet a Chinese who had come from Hongkong with a box of dynamite and some roofing felt. He engaged four coolie women to carry the stuff, and after he had left Sha Tau Kok half-an-hour, proceeding by the frontier road, they met four men. This was on a bend of the billy road. The men were walking single file and as they passed him he thought they looked a bit suspicious. He glanced over his shoulder to find that the man nearest to him was pointing a revolver to the small of his back. The man was quite close. The others had also turned round and were closing in upon him. Two of these also had revolvers. By this time he had faced round. He was pressed back towards the high bank on one side of the path. On the other side there was a deep gully. Witness was not armed, and he was forced down. One of the men produced some rope and while he was threatened with a revolver and a knife they tied his hands in front. His legs were tied and rope was put so tightly round his throat that he thought he was going to be strangled. His silver wrist watch, which was a present given him by his late comrades in the Shropshire Regiment, was stolen, and the robbers then turned their attention to the dynamite, the coolie women having run away. The box was broken open and the dynamite, which weighed 50 lbs., was shared among them. His pockets were gone through, but the 35 cents he had in his possession, was not found, being in the pocket of his khaki shirt. The dynamite was tied up into cloths. The men then began to leave, but witness had by this time managed to sit up. Before they disappeared round the bend, witness had succeeded in partially untying a knot in the rope with his teeth, but one of the men, looking round, saw him. He called the others and all four men came back, three pointing revolvers and one a knife at him. He was struck with the muzzles of the revolvers and the fourth gave him digs with the knife. "It was uncomfortably close," added the witness, but he was not cut. The ropes were untied and his hands more securely fixed behind. The rope round his neck was removed and was used to tie him to a small tree. The men then left him, going down the hill towards Sha Tau Kok. He tried to get loose and broke the rope round the tree. He tried to untie his hands, and also tried to cut the rope on a stone but failed. He then shouted for his coolies and eventually two of the women came back, having with them two or three men. He was cut loose and then ran down towards Sha Tau Kok, in the hope of overtaking the robbers. He went to the railway station and went along the line towards the Police Station but before he got there he met Crown Sergeant Ogg. He related what had happened and at the Police Station afterwards showed the bruises he had received. Identifying the defendants, witness said that the first defendant was one of the men with the revolvers and who helped to tie him up. The second man had the knife. As regards the third man, he could not identify him.

Evidence was then given by the coolie women, who bare out Mr. Gardiner's story.

It appears that the first two defendants were arrested some days later at Yuen Nai, from information which had been received. The other was arrested at Sha Tau Kok.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

OUR DAY.

Singapore's Splendid Programme.

The following are entertainments already arranged in connection with Singapore's "Our Day":

Thursday, Sept. 20.—"The Blighties" Victoria Theatre, 9 p.m.

Saturday, Sept. 29—Evening Fancy Fair, Datch Club.

Saturday, Oct. 6—Singhales Association, Victoria Theatre, 9 p.m.

Sat. Oct. 6.—S. C. B. A. Children's Fete.

Thursday, Oct. 11.—Football: S. C. C. v Rest of League. S. C. C. ground.

Oct. 12.—Middlesex Entertainment, Tanglin Theatre.

Sat. Oct. 13.—Children's Fete Tysersall.

Sat. Oct. 20.—S. C. B. A. Variety Entertainment.

Race Week—Two Hotel Europa Souper Dances (Oct. 16-20 probably).

Wednesday, Oct. 24.—Afternoon Concert by Philharmonic Choral Society, 5.15 p.m.

Thursday, Oct. 25.—Raffles Hotel, Garden Party, Cinema, Dinner, Dance and Concert.

Friday, Oct. 26.—Drawing of Sporting Club Lottery—Memorial Hall 9 p.m.

Friday, Oct. 26.—Evening Concert by Philharmonic Choral Society, 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, Oct. 27.—Our Day, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. Sale of Badges; afternoon Gymkhana (to be arranged by Sporting Club).

Saturday, Nov. 10.—Swimming Club Carnival.

YOUR BREATH?

Is it offensive? Is your tongue as clean as it should be in the morning? If not let

PINKETTES

help you. They dispel constipation, correct torpid liver, bad breath, foul tongue, bilious headaches. As gentle as nature.

Of all chemists, or 60 cents the phial, post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1917,

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Valuable Collection of Antique China, and Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties, and Kaishi to T'oukong Periods, comprising:—

Sang-doo-boeuf vases, White "Goddess of Mercy" (Ming). Fine crystal vases and snuff bottles.

Agate, Green and Red jade ornaments.

Five coloured three coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls, figures, etc., etc.

Boochow redwood screens in aid with famille rose plaques, Porcelain pictures.

Also A Selection of Chinese Paintings.

On view from Monday the 1st October.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC SPORTS will be held on THURSDAY 27th, FRIDAY 28th and SATURDAY, 29th September, commencing on the first two days at 4.30 P.M. and on SATURDAY at 4 P.M.

ADMISSION:—Members, 50 cts. each day or \$1.00 for 3 days. Non-members, \$1.00 each day or \$2.00 for 3 days.

Ladies 5 cts. each day. Soldiers, Sailors and Children, 2cts. each day.

BAND in attendance on SATURDAY.

CHAMPIONSHIPS open to the Colony: Half mile, 440 yds., 220 yds., 100 yds., Long Plunge, High Dive and Running Header.

Also Ladies', Girls' and Boys' Races, Team Races and Water Polo.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1917.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES"

The A.D.C.'s Winter Production.

THE parents of children who are willing to help in this production are kindly requested to send in their names to the A.D.C.'s Hon. Secretary—M. S. Northcote Esq., c/o Hongkong Land Investment.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY

NOW ON SALE
"YOU'RE IN IT."



It is a singular thing how many men accept with an air of fatalism a Straw Hat that, whilst "fitting" the head, altogether fails to interpret the individuality of the wearer and to harmonise with his facial characteristics.

We have now so wide and representative a range of "taking" styles and shapes and perfectly graduated fittings as will satisfy the most critical.

PRICES RANGING FROM \$2.50 EACH.

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CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
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TELEPHONE 742.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIAL HIGH-CLASS GREY

FLANNELS

which, on account of the

HIGH EXCHANGE

have been marked very low.

COAT AND TROUSERS \$30.00 TO \$35.00

— TROUSERS \$12.00 TO \$15.00 —

GUARANTEED MATERIALS, CUT AND FIT.

COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS

LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

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TEL. 1322.

D.C.L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

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Hongkong

FREE
ONE TICKET
FOR EVERY \$20.00
WORTH OF GOODS
PURCHASED IN THEIR STORE
FOR CASH ONLY
FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 16.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

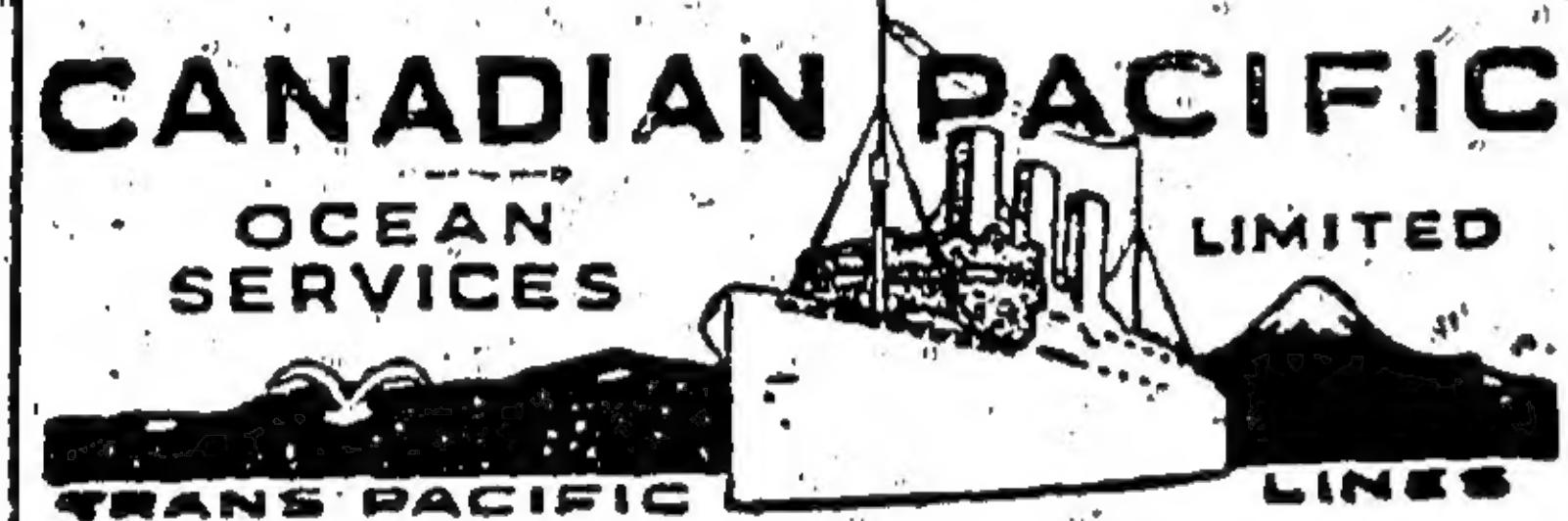
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPEROR OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin, Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafes.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamship with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SINGAPORE—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KORE—YOKOHAMA.

J. H. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department
Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan" tons 6,013, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

General Agents, Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:

EXILE GARAGE.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. NO. 1063.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sinaba Maru	MON., 8th
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama...	Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Yokohama Maru	WED., 24th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Hirano Maru	THURS., 27th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Frase	T. 16,000 Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kaga Maru	SATUR., 10th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Komatsubara	Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Katori Maru	WED., 24th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Kon	T. 21,000 Oct. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Aki Maru	FRL, 12th
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Bombay Maru	FRIDAY,
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Capt. Kawai	T. 8,000 5th Oct.
KOBE and Yokohama	Jinsen Maru	SUNDAY.
KOBE and Yokohama	Capt. Saito	T. 8,000 13th Sept.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).		
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon...		
Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.		
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.		

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIRAKU	18,000	
SIRIAMA MARU	14,000	
TERYO MARU	22,00	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
SHINTO MARU	22,00	
PERSIA MARU	9,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CHUZ,

BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers. Tons.

ANTO MARU 13,500

KIYO MARU 17,200

SEIYO MARU 14,000

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Subject to change without Notice.

Sailings from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Project Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship.

Wosang

Sat., 29th Sept. at d'light.

Loongsang

Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.

Lokangsang

Sun., 30th Sept. at 7 a.m.

Yuensang

Sat., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Mihi, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have saloon passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a duly qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every 6 days between Canton and Hangzhou, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and will not take children under 12 years of age. Passengers to Hangzhou and Ningpo are to pay a special fare.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAFNONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Colaba when in India.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service in iron from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chinkoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

Project Sailing from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration.

For Steamship.

Wosang

CAPTAIN BASIL HOOD'S DEATH.

Excessive Concentration on Cryptograms.

A Westminster Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes" at the inquest on the body of Captain Basil Willett Charles Hood, the well known author, who was found dead in his flat in St. James's Street, S.W., on recently.

Dr. Donald William Charles Hood, of Green Street, Park Lane, stated that Captain Basil Hood was his brother. He was 63 years of age, and ex-captain of the Prince of Wales's West Yorkshire Regiment. He was living alone in a flat in St. James's Street. The witness last saw his brother alive on July 25, when he thought he looked very ill from overwork. His brother was then writing a play, and was very much occupied on a drama writing from Shakespeare's works, in which he took a great interest.

The Coroner.—That was secret writing?

The witness.—Yes.

When he was working at that, did he think he could do it better when he had no food?—He told me that, and I warned him of the excessive nervous pressure, but he assured me that he was better able to understand himself. I arranged for him to take a holiday, but he would not go.

Did he exceed at all in drink?—No; he was very abstemious as regards food and drink.

Replies to questions, Dr. Hood stated that his brother was in no financial trouble, and that there was no reason to think that he would commit suicide. He was a man who took a very optimistic view of life.

The Coroner.—How long had he been dabbling in this secret writing craft?

The witness.—When the war began. General Sir Edward Bethune, who was then in charge of the Territorial Forces at the War Office, asked him to become his hon. secretary, and he consented. He "devoted himself entirely, night and day, Sunday included, to work at the War Office. In July, 1915, I saw symptoms of nervous breakdown and warned him that it was impossible for him to continue the work. He then took three months' holiday, and when in came back he began to write a new play. He wanted to make up for lost time. When he was at the War Office he did no private writing. He told me he was helped by mystic influences. I warned him against the pernicious doctrine he held, and told him that he was undermining his nervous power.

The Coroner.—He seems to have thought he had got a secret message out of Hamlet?—I did agree with him entirely, and I would not discuss it. He regarded me as a non-believer.

Continuing, the witness said that he went to his brother's chambers at half-past 8 on Tuesday, and found him in his bedroom on a couch. His head was on his hand, and he appeared to be like a man in a deep sleep. He had not eaten breakfast.

Dr. Robert Salisbury Trevor, pathologist at St. George's Hospital, who made a post mortem examination, said that both lungs were congested and oedematous, the heart was enlarged, and there was excessive fibroid disease. The cause of death was syncope, while Captain Hood was suffering from fibroid disease of the heart and other vessels.

The Coroner said it was evident what caused death. Captain Hood was engaged in a laborious undertaking, constructing writing out of cryptograms which he alleged that he found in Shakespeare's plays.

"There are reams of writing here," said the Coroner. "Every single letter is written most carefully, and it must have taken months to file all this stuff about secret writing and various messages which he purported to have found concealed by means of cryptograms in Hamlet and other plays. It seems to me that he has been working very late at night and all day at this rubbish—it cannot be called anything else—and has been exhausting himself and wearing out his nervous sys-

RUSSIAN AMAZONS' HEROISM.

Gallant Charge on German Lines.

Mr. W. G. Shepherd, Petrograd correspondent of the United Press of America, has sent the following message through the Exchange Telegraph Company:

On Saturday evening, lying side by side in beds in the town hospital, were five girls of the Legion of Death. They were suffering from shell shock, all paralysed in various parts of their bodies.

One peasant girl had a German helmet beside her: "I saw a German in front of me," she told me, "and stabbed him with my bayonet and pulled the trigger at the same time. I killed him, and took his hat as a souvenir." She smiled delightedly.

"What did the battle look like?" said another girl. "I was very nervous, work just before we charged. I knew the order to charge was coming, and I thought I got a little frightened, but as soon as the order came I forgot everything and ran forward and heard lots of girls yelling and shouting to advance. None of us were afraid when we started booting."

"Terrific big shells were breaking all around. The first dead man I saw frightened me a little, but we had to jump over corpses, and soon forgot them."

I talked to a third girl, who described the taking of German prisoners. "We could not tell what was going on anywhere," she said, "Mme. Botchkareva was everywhere among us, calling upon us to fight, to die like Russian soldiers."

"Suddenly we saw a bunch of Germans right ahead of us. Then they were in our midst, or we were all around them. They threw down their rifles, lifting up their hands. They were terribly frightened. 'Good God, women!' they exclaimed."

Another girl said the German wounded raised themselves on their elbows, shooting at them. We forgot ourselves entirely. We were not ourselves. We were Russia fighting for her life."

The loss of Lens, most popular member of the company, was keenly felt. During the battle she heard Mme. Botchkareva was killed, and dashed forward, saying, "I am going to find her." She went across a space where shells were flying. A big shell blew her to fragments.

Sonia Romanoff, a concert singer, was killed by machine gun fire. The exact death list is not yet published. It appears that at least a dozen big shells fell among the girls, killing perhaps a dozen and wounding 25 before they captured the prisoners.

Five of the captured Germans were women in men's uniforms. The number of women in all armies of the Eastern front is believed to be growing to large proportions.

Mrs. Pankhurst declared to me that Russian women are stepping into the breach, as they always do whenever men need them. Professor Rose says that women fighting constitutes a menace to what remains of civilization.

Huge crowds daily surround the Engineers' School, where a thousand more girls are drilling in preparation to go to the front. Moscow has a thousand girl soldiers. Kieff and Odessa smaller bands. M. Korensky authorizes the formation of girl marines, promising a ship to them. Girl soldiers in streets are common in Petrograd, and pass unnoticed.

The heroines' arrival today was kept secret, but the newspapers carry pictures and stories. The girls make no attempt at decorations of any sort. They have shaved their heads and wear ugly boots. Every girl carries a ration of cyanide of potassium in case of capture.—Exchange.

temp by going without a proper amount of nourishment, because he thought his brain more active on an empty stomach. All the time he was using his energies in this way he was exhausting his strength."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.:
1a, Charter Road. Phone No. 1560.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon. For freight and passage apply to:

YORK BUILDING, Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:
a.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10th.
a.s. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.
a.s. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.
Apply to: Company's Office in
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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 26th SEPTEMBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. TAISHAN Tons 2,008. | S.S. SUI TAI Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 30th SEPTEMBER, 1917.
The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN".

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the public is drawn to the social facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this said Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAM and SAMUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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WOTEL MANSION (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier,

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(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPI "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

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HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,

Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. Tons. Sails.

"ORANJE" 8,000

"KONINK DER NEDERLANDEN" 15,000

"OPHIR" 8,000

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Agents.—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

(MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

YAKASIMA, OUNI, BUTAGI, KISHI-

BAKE, YOSHIMOTO, HOJI, KAKI-

ZUTA, SAYO, KANASA, SHIBAE,

KINMAMADA, SHIRAI and OTHER

COLLIERIES.

Agent for SAKITO COAL.

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BRANCH OFFICES—1. NAGARAKU,

2. KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,

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4. SOKA, OSACA, KURE, TOKYO, TOKO-

5. NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLAD-

VOSTOK, HANKOK, PEKING,

LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,

HONGKONG, SAIPONG and

CANTON.

Cable Address—"IWASAKI."

Codes: Al, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's

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CHIN KIANG—Mount GRAN-

ING & CO., MANILA—Mount

MAONDRAY & CO., SINGA-

PORE—Mount, BORNEO CO.

LTD., GLASGOW—Mount, A.R.

BROWN, MCFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For particulars apply to:

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS.

Piece Goods.

From the *N. C. Daily News* of September 15:—Slump. Floods are the cause of all the trouble in the piece goods auction markets this week. That no auctions were held; that only small offerings are to be put up next week, and that the past three weeks, taken as a whole, have been about the dullest ever known in the local market, are all due to the flooded state of the interior. Had the floods not come all would have been rosy and the auction rooms would have hummed with the voices of keen buyers and everyone would have been happier, for this is the time for the usual autumn demand from up-country markets, and that demand is totally absent because of the high waters. Speculators, who bought at the higher prices ruling some time ago in anticipation of sales at handsome profit when the autumn demand came in, found themselves without buyers, for when sampans ply in the streets of interior cities the merchants of those places are not inclined to place orders for goods, especially when the speculators are inclined to pinch and demand rather higher prices than a fair and legitimate profit would call for. The country dealers were willing to buy, in districts where the water was not actually at their doors, but they were not prepared or inclined to pay the prices asked by the speculators. These gentlemen are holding large stocks which they were unable to dispose of, and when prices fell with exchange they became hysterical, and although their actions were prompted by a gambling motive they were without that cool self-confidence that successful gamblers should possess. So, when the auction at Kungping's opened on Tuesday and a single case of black Italiano was put up and the price tumbled by Tls. 1,450 per piece they decided to put a stop to the auction and to all auctions for the rest of the month. The sale broke up in an uproar after the one parcel was sold. Taking it that the price was a key to prices that would have prevailed throughout the sale, the brokers became nervous, seeing they could not bolster up prices to a level that suited them, and not being prepared to face the losses on their unsold holdings, and the sale could not go on. In the afternoon everyone concerned held a meeting at which the whole matter was threshed out. The speculative gentlemen who have large holdings bought when prices were much higher, held out for a suspension of all sales for three weeks and it was at first announced that they would have their wish. But they were overruled by others who had not stocked up and who wish to buy, especially at lower prices, so it was finally decided to have a small sale next week, sales this week being suspended. Three weeks' rest would have done the market no good, though one week may act as a confidence restorer. Next Tuesday Kungping will offer about 200 packages and Yuenfong double that quantity, the offerings being limited to no more than two packages of one chop. The week after next is a holiday in any event, because of the autumn festival, so but little is expected of next week's smaller sales, especially as settling day immediately follows, on October 1. After that things will straighten out, at least everyone hopes so. Meanwhile things could not be duller; there have been no reports of resales by private dealers. Japanese goods, 12-lb. shirtings and grey jeans, have dropped Y4 per piece since the boom prices of July.

Local Cotton.

Early pickings of local cotton are coming in fair quantities and the state of the crop is reported to be excellent. Bolls are opening large and white and a good colour. Staples are reaching the market. The rain that has prevailed steadily throughout the week will do but little harm, beyond delaying the picking, as by this time, the bolls should have been well matured. A week of rain like this at the end of August would have done much harm, but the crop then got the sun it needed, with the present

satisfactory results. There is a report that Japanese have been circulating freely throughout the cotton-growing district paying the farmers so much as \$15 a picul for cotton on the plant—a high price compared with former years, if true—in order to get first go at the new crop. As it will not pay to ship cotton to Japan at present high exchange, the Japanese are doubtless following the steps of their brothers in yarn and are buying for local speculation, backing on higher prices to come. Quotations:—Tungchow Tls. 27 to Tls. 28.50. Tachong Tls. 26.50, Shanghai Tls. 24 to Tls. 25. Ningpo Tls. 23.50 to Tls. 24. No large sales recorded as it is yet too early. Some longer stapled Sheusi has been offered at Tls. 28, December.

Guineas.

Although there is practically no business doing locally in gunnies, except a few hundred bales for Vladivostok at about Tls. 205, the Calcutta market is firm, and telegraph advices cite the quotation of Rs. 520 for Heavy C's 2 lb. blue stripe. It appears that great difficulty is being experienced in securing freight at any rate for shipments during the current year.

Coal Future Uncertain.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their fortnightly coal market report dated September 13, state:—Japan Coal:—This market has again been very quiet during the past fortnight. There have recently been rumours in Japan that the Government intends shortly to prohibit or at any rate curtail the export of certain commodities, including coal, besides which the Government has already taken measures to prevent the circulation of sovereigns preferred to that of rupees. "This movement of gold from Japan may be taken as one of the factors which has enlarged the silver holding of the Indian Treasury." Gold to the value of £1,500,000 was shipped from Japan of India early in August.

Yarn.

The present high exchange has practically put the lid on business, and with the exception of two or three lots of low-grade Tassels flaxsters settled at Tls. 50 decline, the market is devoid of interest. Unless exchange goes down prices here must decline very considerably before China can compete with Japan, which market by the way has also shown considerable weakness, although firmer at the close. Neither the Lyons nor the New York markets are said to have much stock, but the difficulties of finding labour in America are increased by conscription. Freight to New York has been raised to 14 cents per lb.

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All Cut and Dried.

The soaring level of rubber prices, says the *Japan Times* (Tokio), has made the returns of the rubber companies large. A certain firm has been reported to have declared a dividend of 300 per cent. In view of such prosperity, local business men have started the promotion of a plantation with a capital of Y. 5,000,000. It is planned to purchase a plantation of 1,000 acres with five-year trees and 9,000 acres of unbroken land. The firm expects to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. after one year and 30 per cent. after 10 years, when the trees of the present unbroken land have grown to the tapping age, according to the paper quoted.

Japan's Hoards.

The total amount of specie owned by Japan, estimated on August 30, was said to be Y. 375,000,000, an increase of Y. 30,000,000 over the estimate published on August 14. Of the amount, Y. 314,000,000 belonged to the Government, and Y. 681,000,000 was owned by the Bank of Japan. The amount in the country was estimated at Y. 423,000,000 while that abroad was Y. 552,000,000. The figure will exceed Y. 1,000,000,000 within a short date.

Cost of Copper Production.

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23.—Federal investigation of the cost of copper production and mill and smelter charges under the direction of three metal experts representing the Industrial War Commission at Washington began here to-day. The corps of

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;
B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

H. K. & Co. Banks sa. \$550
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$320
North Chinas n. t. 110
Unions s. \$770
Yangtze n. ex 75 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$181
H. K. Fires b. \$280

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$81
Steamboats n. \$174
Indos (Del.) n. \$89
Indos (Pref.) n. \$88
Shells n. 107/6
Ferries n. \$29

FREIGHTINES.

Sugars n. \$92
Malabons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats n. t. 14
Raubs s. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$783
Kowloon Docks b. \$118
Shai Docks b. t. 76

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$90
H. K. Hotels s. \$94
Land Invest. n. \$88
H'phey Est. n. \$6
K'loon Lands n. \$33
Shai Lands s. t. 74
West Points b. \$80
Reclaimations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 16)
Kung Viiks b. t. 13/4
Shai Cottons s. t. 119
Yangtszeapoos b. t. 5
Oriental s. t. 36

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61
China Light & P. s. \$450
Providents s. \$712
Dairy Farms b. \$21
Green Islands s. \$6.85
H. K. Electrics n. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes s. \$26
Steel Foundries n. \$10/-
Trams, Low Level n. \$5.80
Trams, Peak, old s. \$81
Trams, Peak, new s. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats a. \$13
Watsons s. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

9:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
6:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
9:00 P.M. to 12:00 M. 18 MIN.
12:00 M. to 6:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
6:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. 18 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

6:00 P.M. and 6 P.M. 9:30 U.
11:00 P.M. every half hour.
11:00 P.M. to 11:45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY.

10:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. 15 MIN.
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
4:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

10:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M. 15 MIN.
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
12:00 P.M. to 1:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
1:00 P.M. to 2:00 P.M. 18 MIN.
2:00 P.M. to 3:00 P.M. 15 MIN.
3:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M. 18 MIN.

NIGHT CARS at Midnights.

10:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. 15 MIN.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement at the Company's Office.

At certain hours.

One Year's Rent.

Season and regular tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but motor special cars, one car for each car, may be hired by arrangement with the Company. No season ticket will be issued with valid payment; therefore, it must be paid in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Counter-order, or by Telegraphic Transfer, or by Postage Paid.

JOHN HUMPHREY & CO. LTD.

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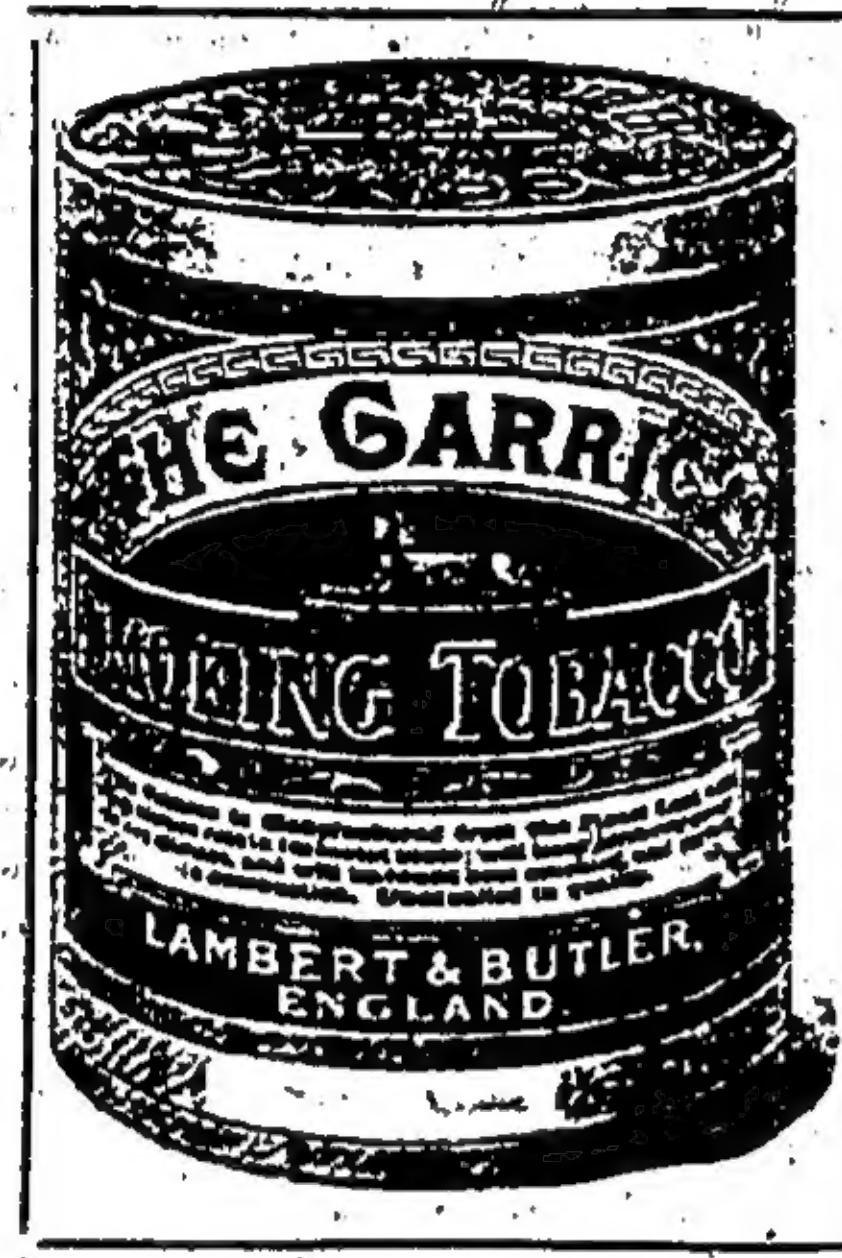
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SMOKERS OF DISCRIMINATION

Always Select

The

GARRICK
SMOKING
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Nerves.Does
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the throat.THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

CEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public Auction onTHURSDAY, the 27th Sep-
tember, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 8 Mountain View,

The Peak.

A Quantity of Valuable House-
hold Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue)

Also

1 American Billiard Table.

And

2 English baths.

On view from Wednesday the

26th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 28th September,

1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at No. 4 Des Voeux Villas,

(No. 53 The Peak)

A Quantity of Valuable House-
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(Full particulars from catalogue)

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

On view from Thursday the

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'
1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder. 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of the Mortgagor
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH
have received instructions to sell
by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY

the 10th day of October, 1917.
at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room,
Ice House Street, Victoria,
Hongkong.The following Valuable Lease-
hold Property situate at Victoria
Hongkong, viz:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of
ground situate at Victoria afore-
said and known and registered
in the Land Office as Inland Lot
No. 1355. Term 999 years created
by a Crown Lease dated 16th
February 1912. Annual Crown
rent \$76.00—100,110 Square feet.For further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to

JOHNSON STOKES

& MASTER.

Prince's Buildings.

Ice House Street

Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagor,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 24th September, 1917.

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY LIMITED.THE ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Com-
pany's Offices, on SATURDAY
the 29th of September, at Noon,
for the purpose of receiving the
Report of the General Managers
together with a Statement of
Accounts to 30th June, 1917.The TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from the 21st to 29th September,
both days inclusive.D. JUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.

NOTICES.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil
sold by us to be pure and
unadulterated.

Present price.—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET,"

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHINA CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

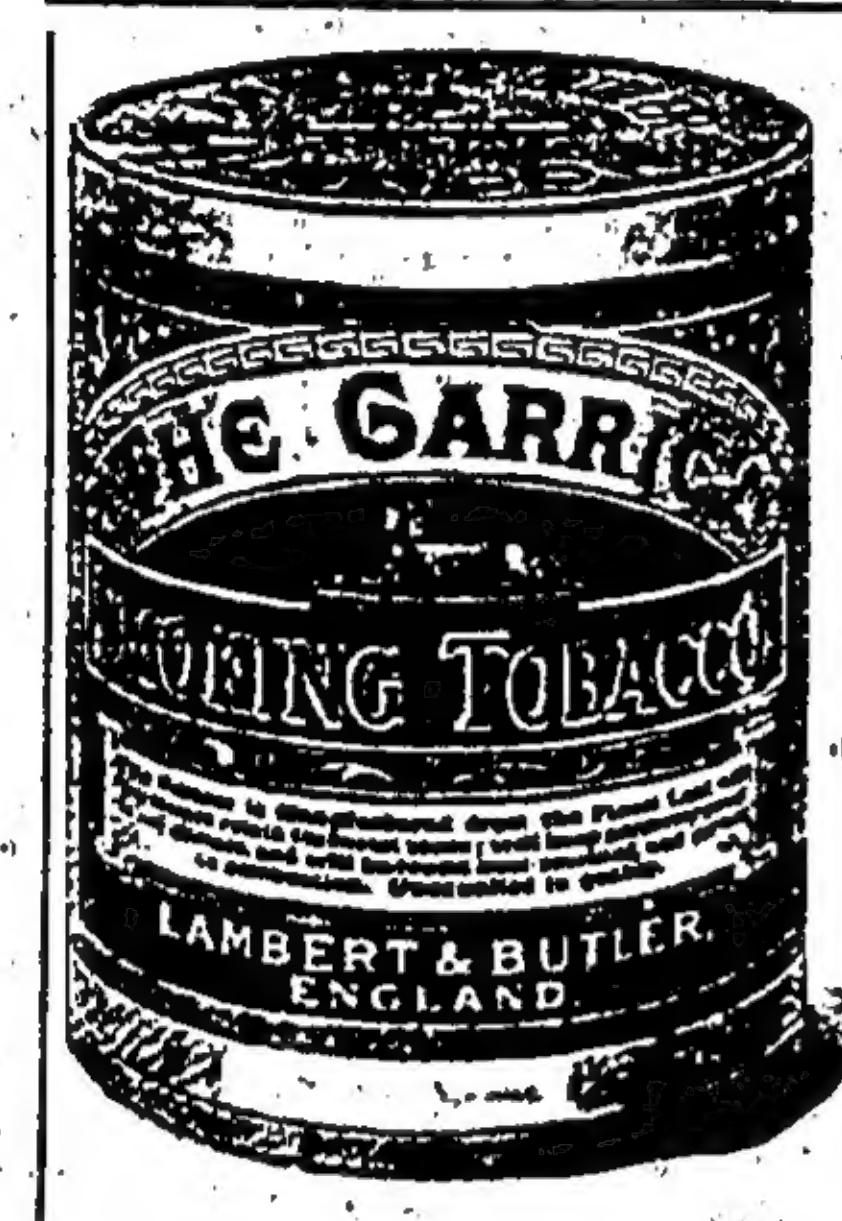
ASAHIBEER.

SPECIAL BREWERY
COMPANY LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN.SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaihisha
Telephone 1111.

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55.35 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voeux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

ASAHI BEER.

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Hongkong, 5th September, 1917.



POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the
rate of postage on letters from Hongkong
to Pusan, Chan Chua, and Whampoa
will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction
thereof.Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia, and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.Unsealed parcels, for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.—Gold manufactured or manufactured,
including gold coin and articles consisting
partly of or containing gold; All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases; Jewel-
lery of any description.Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.The Parcel Post service to Aden (ex-
cept in respect of parcels for military and
naval addresses) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations, adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the column of the regular
Customs Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.It is furthermore absolutely necessary to
show in the aforesaid declaration (1) the full
name and address of the addressee
(2) a statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
2.30 a.m.Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.
and 3 p.m.Shatadok, Shatin and Shueyshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.Aberdeen, Amoy, Ping Shan, Sai Kung
Santui and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m., Registration 5 p.m., Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.Kongmoo.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.Namtau and Samui.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.Shamchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant
Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 26, 1917.1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in
inches, tenths and hundredths.2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
of the Humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.State of Weather, b blue sky, o
clouded, c cloudy, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h light, i lightning, o overcast, p
rainbow, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant
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